

**Remarks**

Withdrawal of the outstanding objections/rejections, in consideration of this submission, and allowance of the above-identified application is respectfully requested.

The Abstract was amended to remove "means" language therefrom, in keeping with the outstanding requirement directed thereto. The use of reference characters pertaining to the example embodiments were also removed as being unnecessary, according to U.S. Practice. It is submitted, the amended Abstract is in compliance with the requirements/USPTO guidelines pertaining thereto. Acceptance of the same is respectfully requested.

The Specification was revised to correct informalities therein as well as to improve the readability thereof. Due to the extensiveness of the revisions being implemented in the Specification, applicants, through their undersigned representative, are submitting herewith (as **Appendix A**) a Substitute Specification directed thereto. It is submitted new matter is not being added with regard to the Substitute Specification, either by additional and/or deletion. Also, since the accompanying Substitute Specification is a voluntary submission by applicants, enclosed herewith (also as part of Appendix A) is a copy of a marked-up version of the original Specification showing the changes being implemented therein. Acceptance therefor of the Substitute Specification as a replacement of the originally filed Specification is respectfully requested.

With regard to the Substitute Specification, the different sections thereof were arranged under separate headings, in keeping with USPTO guidelines pertaining thereto. Regarding the use of the term "Bluetooth" and "Bluetooth <sup>TM</sup>", a clarification was made pertaining thereto with regard to the revisions implemented in the Specification. That is, the term "Bluetooth" when used to refer to technology

products refers to any product which operates on low power and within the ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical) frequency band, conforming to the Bluetooth SIG (Special Interest Group) specification requirements. This means that in order to be able to use the low power 2.4 GHz ISM band according to Bluetooth technology, a company must become a member of that consortium (SIG) to obtain licensing rights to use the Bluetooth name. Therefore, a Bluetooth phone is not limited to any particular company but is limited to certain power-frequency, etc., specification requirements that meet the conditions of the Bluetooth SIG. Accordingly, the Specification was amended to reflect this. With regard to the Bluetooth licensing mark, information directed thereto can be found on <http://www.Bluetooth.Com/util/trademark.ASP>.

The objection to the drawings, relating to the set forth featured aspects according to claims 12 and 13, is noted. Moreover, the objection to claims 12 and 13, as detailed in items 5 and 6 on page 4 of the Office Action is also noted. However, in view of the corrective revisions implemented to claims 12 and 13 concerning the questioned matters, both the objection to the drawings as well as the objection to these claims, it is submitted, have been rendered moot. Specifically, in both claims 12 and 13, the expressions "an installation bus gateway (10) or a user interface device (20)" was substituted with the expression "the pluggable server", thereby rendering moot the previously existing conflicting language. Incidentally, the reference characters in all of the claims were removed as being unnecessary.

By the above-made amendments, also, claims 1-2, 6 and 9-15 are now pending of which claims 1-2 and 6-13 were amended and claims 14 and 15 are newly presented. Amendments were made to the claims for effecting further clarification of the subject matter to be covered including to highlight the

particularities of applicants' invention over that previously known including over the art documents as cited in the outstanding rejections.

As to the previously standing rejection of claims 4, 5, 12 and 13, under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, including the §112, sixth paragraph concerns regarding claims 12 and 13, they have been rendered moot in view of the above-made amendments. For example, the previously set forth independent claim 4 has been re-presented as two newly added dependent claims 14 and 15 in which the referred to "said device control logic" has been reverted to the expression said control logic so as to properly refer to the related same expression in that claim. Regarding the matter raised in original claim 5, it has been rendered moot with the canceling of that claim. Likewise, any previously outstanding §112, sixth paragraph concerns regarding the set-forth limitation "program code means", in each of claims 12 and 13, have also been rendered moot in view of the revisions thereto.

The rejection under 35 USC §101 of claims 12 and 13, as detailed in Item 8 on pages 5-6 of the Office Action are noted. It is submitted, however, the invention as now set forth in claims 12 and 13 specifically ties both the computer program as well as the computer program product to that embodied on a tangible medium, which, it is submitted, satisfies the statutory requirements pertaining thereto. Therefore, insofar as presently applicable, the rejection under 35 USC §101 is traversed and reconsideration and withdrawal of the same is respectfully requested. Discussion will now turn to the invention claimed and outstanding art rejections directed thereto.

The present claimed subject matter provides for a pluggable server module (see claims 1-2 and 14-15), a method for remote controlling of a device (see claim 6), a method for transferring device specific user interface data (DSUI) for preparing the remote controlling of a device by means of a pluggable server, from said device

to said pluggable server module, as set forth in independent claim 9, and a method for retrieving user interface data for preparing the controlling of a device by means of a pluggable server module (see claims 10-11). Claims 12 and 13 further define the method in terms of implementation thereof, according to any one of claims 6 and 9-11, through use of a computer program (or computer program product) embodied on a tangible medium.

The pluggable server module according to claims 1+, includes a wireless transceiver, a computing means, a storage means, a server remote control logic, a standardized interface and a connector for connecting to the device. According to the pluggable server module of the present invention, the wireless transceiver is connected to the computing means, the computing means, in turn, is connected to the server remote control logic, the server remote control logic is connected to the standardized interface and connector, and the storage means is connected to the computing means for storing user interface data. An example of a pluggable server module according to claims 1+ is shown in Fig. 1 with regard to PSM (pluggable server module) 10, although not limited thereto. With regard to claims 14 and 15, which replaced original claim 4, the device set forth therein, an example of which is shown by device 11 in Fig. 1, although not limited thereto, is specifically characterized by a standardized interface and connector for operably connecting to a pluggable server module according to that set forth in base claim 1. The method claims 6, 9 and 10 also involve a pluggable server for effecting remote control of a device. According to the outstanding Office Action, an underlying intent of the present invention is to provide a method and a device capable of operating an electronic device from a remote position, this being done also very economically.

According to the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-3 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as anticipated by Kato (US 2000[2]/0184385); claims 4-5 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as anticipated by Kirkpatrick (US 2002/0186618); claims 6-9 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as anticipated by Rezvani et al (US 2003/014010); claim 10 stands rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over the combination of Rezvani et al in view of Bender (USP 6,671,735); and claim 11 stands rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over the combination of Rezvani et al in view of Bender and Rudd et al (USP 6,178,468). As to the rejection of claims 3-5 and 7-8, they have been rendered moot in view of the canceling of those claims. It will be shown, hereinbelow, the invention as now set forth in claims 1-2, 6 and 9-15 could not have been anticipated nor rendered obvious from the art documents as cited in the outstanding rejection. Therefore, insofar as presently applicable, these rejections are traversed and reconsideration and withdrawal of the same is respectfully requested.

Kato discloses a re-transmission system for information broadcast. The part of Kato's system which can be considered as somewhat comparable to a pluggable server module, insofar as the present invention is concerned, is the distributor 103 such as shown in Fig. 1. However, Kato's distributor 103 does not appear to control the device to which it is plugged to (e.g., it can be said that 103 is plugged to the communication network 111 or to the structuring system 102 through the communication network 111). From the discussion in paragraph [0302] in Kato, as it relates to the showings in Fig. 33B thereof, although a connection is made between the distributor 103 and a display 305 via a connection 3306, the connection, however, is made through a third interface (i.e., via an expansion port 3302). The pluggable server module according to the invention does not provide such a third interface.

It is submitted, Kato's retransmission system is concerned with solving problems associated with the redistribution and information whereas the present invention is concerned with the controlling of a device. In this respect, independent claim 1 sets forth a scheme in which the pluggable server module is configured for the remote controlling of a device rather than simply as a distributor of information broadcast such as that taught by Kato. Moreover, the functionality of a pluggable server module is different from Kato's distributor 103 in that the latter is concerned with relaying data whereas the pluggable device according to the present invention provides a user interface for remote control. A still further difference is that the present invention is facilitated with pluggable server module. Kato, it is submitted, never mentions "a pluggable device" in his description. It is submitted, such a scheme as that now called for in base claim 1 and, correspondingly, in claims 14 and 15, which are dependent therefrom, could not have been anticipated or, for that matter, rendered obvious over the teachings of Kato.

Kirkpatrick was cited in connection with original claims 4 and 5. Kirkpatrick, simply disclosed an alarm clock associated with a network. However, claim 4 has been re-presented as new claims 14 and 15 which restrict the device (i.e., utility device) to one that is, basically, connected only to and controlled by a pluggable server according to that set forth in base claim 1. There is neither any disclosure or suggestion from Kirkpatrick of a device that is characterized by a standardized interface and connection to a pluggable server module configured as that according to claim 1, in which the latter provides for the remote controlling of the device. In fact, even if one of ordinary skill would have employed the teachings of Kato and Kirkpatrick combinedly, the differences noted above, insofar as the pluggable server module is concerned, would still not have been overcome.

Rezvani et al disclosed a method for virtually representing and controlling remote devices (see the Abstract and paragraph [0004] et seq.). For purposes of comparison to the present invention, the "pluggable server module" most likely would be represented by the monitoring module 28 in Rezvani et al. Rezvani's system, however, contains an internet service provider (ISP), for example, shown in Figs. 1 and 3 thereof, in which the location of the "web page" (e.g., 47) / "web server" (e.g., 46) is separated from the monitoring module 28, in clear contradistinction with that called for in claims 6 and 9. (The contents of original claims 7 and 8 are now contained in independent claim 6). From paragraph [0051] in Rezvani et al, the "[m]onitoring module may be any suitable hardware, software, or combination thereof ... ." From paragraph [0052] in Rezvani et al, examples of plugs include USB type connections. In accordance with the present invention, a user interface such as a device specific user interface (DSUI) is stored in a pluggable server, in clear contradistinction with that taught by Rezvani et al. For at least the above reasons, the invention according to claims 6 and 9 could not have been anticipated or rendered obvious in view of Rezvani et al.

Rezvani et al and Bender were applied, combinedly, with regard to the rejection of claim 10. In this respect, Rezvani et al disclosed a scheme in which device drivers such as device descriptors 49 are dynamically loaded into the monitoring modules 28 to make them suitable for newly connected devices such as within blocks 32 (see paragraphs [0060] and [0061]. According to the opening sentence in paragraph [0060], in Rezvani et al, "[i]n some embodiments, monitoring module 28 may be software made up of multiple dynamically loaded objects ..." In accordance with the present invention, however, the server module is a hardware pluggable server module which becomes updated with new software. The software

becomes stored in some memory such as a non-volatile memory (e.g., flash memory).

In accordance with claim 10, the method calls for, among other featured aspects thereof, receiving and storing said device identifying information and said pluggable server module including updating stored identifying information of said device in said pluggable server module. It is submitted, such was not taught even from the combined teachings of Rezvani et al and Bender. Rezvani et al explains that "[t]emplates ... may be communicated through monitoring module 28 via the device drivers and stored on the user's account"(see column [0094]). Here, the identified equivalent to the pluggable server module, namely, monitoring module 28, does not, it is submitted, store but, rather, only forwards the information, in clear contradistinction with that according to claim 10. It is also alleged in the Office Action that the description in paragraph [0094], lines 1-4 thereof, in Rezvani et al relates to the recited last step in claim 10, namely, "storing said user interface data in said pluggable server module." However, the specific discussion in that citation does not appear to have any relationship to the referred-to set forth limitation. Bender is cited for teaching, allegedly, the establishing of a network with IP address allocation.. However, Bender does not overcome the above deficiencies in Rezvani et al. Accordingly, the invention according to claim 10 could not have been achievable even over the combined teachings of Rezvani et al and Bender.

Rudd et al disclosed a driver for a "plug and play" device such as on a computer, for example, running a Windows 95 OS. Although Rudd et al's installation scheme, in connection with "plug and play" technology, appears to have some relevance to dependent claim 11, the method according to claim 11 (combined with base claim 10) still could not have been achievable in the manner as that alleged, noting that Rudd et al does not overcome the deficiencies discussed



above in connection with the combined teachings of Rezvani and Bender. For these and other reasons, claim 11 is also considered patentable.

It is noted that no art rejections were given with regard to claims 12 and 13. Applicants consider these claims as also being patentable noting that they call for a computer program (computer program product) embodied on a tangible medium, such as for remote controlling of a device by a wireless remote control terminal via a lower power radio link and a pluggable server, which carries out the method steps according to any one of claims 6 and 9-11.

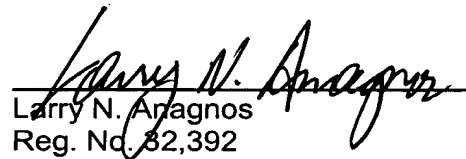
One key characterizing aspect of the invention is that the server module stores the user interface data. As a result, the utility device requires only a mechanical and an electrical interface to the internal control logic of the device, in which the utility device need not handle the user interface data.

Incidentally, foreign patent document WO 01/41408, which was made of record in the IDS dated April 18, 2002, discloses a server device (e.g., 31, 41, 51) in connection with an operating scheme of a utility device from a portable telecommunications apparatus. It should be noted that with regard to the present response, applicants also gave due consideration to this foreign art document since it was earlier cited against the claims in the counterpart foreign application. In other words, applicants consider the invention now set forth as also being patentable over this earlier cited art document, which was made of record in consideration of a communication directed thereto in a counterpart international application.

In view of the amendments presented hereinabove, together with these accompanying remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding objections/rejections as well as favorable action on the currently pending claims and an early formal notification of allowability of the above-identified application is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR §1.136. Please charge any shortage in the fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including Extension of Time fees, to the Deposit Account of Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP, Dep. Acct. No. 01-2135 (1123.40573X00), and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,  
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# **Appendix A**